

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1914

It is a law of Divine Providence
that man himself shall compel him-
self.
—Swedenborg.

When Progressives Gather

There was a demonstration of the optimism and enthusiasm of the progressives of this county in the large attendance at the meeting yesterday in the middle of the busiest afternoon of the week, in a temperature that was not inviting. Yet, scores of men and women braved the discomfort and laid aside their ordinary duties for what they conceived to be the higher duty of good citizenship.

Enthusiasm was quickened by the words of encouragement and good cheer received from Theodore Roosevelt, Hiram W. Johnson and Albert J. Beveridge, as well as by the words of the various speakers who recounted the progress made by the party in its brief existence and its steady determination to pursue the objects for which it was formed until those objects should be accomplished facts.

Usually when people attend a party meeting, they attend in the interest of some man or men or to serve some purpose of their own. The men and women who were present yesterday were concerned only in furthering the principles of progressivism. A party composed of such members must prevail in the county, the state and the nation.

A Party of the People

The Tucson Citizen, an early advocate of the fusion of the progressives and the republicans of this state, of late has been urging a non-partisan movement which, according to the Citizen's specifications, would be nothing but fusion under another name, for the Citizen would have "the two factions of the republican party in a non-partisan movement." We were not aware that there were two factions of the republican party, though we confess that we have not been giving much attention to the inner operations of the republican party. If the Citizen regards the progressive party as a faction of the republican party, it is in serious error.

The Citizen believes that such a non-partisan movement as it outlines would be possible but for the "reactionary" progressive and republican leaders. We do not know what attitude the republican leaders have assumed toward a non-partisan movement, nor do we know what is the sentiment of the mass of the party toward such a movement. We do not suppose that the republican leaders have taken the pains to inquire.

We do know that at the beginning many, if not a majority, of the men who have taken a foremost part in the affairs of the progressive party in this state were not averse to a genuine non-partisan movement, not a bi-partisan movement, but a movement in which democrats as well as progressives and republicans could participate. The Republican, speaking only for itself, rather favored such a campaign this year, but it realized, as the progressive leaders did, that the matter was one which the rank and file of the party must decide, for the progressive party is a party of the people and not a machine of bosses.

There could be no convention for the ascertainment of the sentiment of the party, but inquiry in different parts of the state disclosed that a majority of the progressives favored a straight ticket. Whatever course the committee of the progressive party has taken is one that it believes has been dictated by the rank and file of the party. It does not represent the views of any one man or any small group of men, but the views of a majority of the men and women who compose the party.

The Wariness of Carranza

Carranza is taking no chances. By a subterfuge he is placing himself in a position to control the Mexican elections at which a president will be chosen. Though from the beginning of the revolution he had denominated himself as provisional president, had appointed a cabinet and set up a provisional government, a rather movable affair, he has relinquished his self-chosen title and has had himself acknowledged by his military followers as the "first chief of the constitutionalists."

As provisional president, he would not be eligible to election to the presidency. If, on the appointment of Carrabaja, he had relinquished his title and awaited events as an eligible candidate, he would have been left without control of the peaceable affairs of the nation and he would have had to take his chances with other possible candidates for the presidency. But, as "first chief of the constitutionalists," he will have as firm a grip on the election machinery as Diaz had when he was most powerful. The election will be no different from the election farces that were enacted then.

There will be some cutting of red tape in the transfer of authority from the new provisional president to Carranza. It will go from a recognized constitutional officer to a dictator, that he may extend his dictatorship indefinitely, so that the wish of our government to see a popular rule in Mexico,

similar to that of our own, will almost certainly fall of realization.

How long Carranza will remain, or how soon he may join the procession of Diaz and Huerta in one direction, or how soon he may follow Madero in another, are all matters of conjecture. Carranza lacks the strength of Diaz and the worthiness of Madero. He is more cunning than either. Anyway, he is taking no chances. If he splits on his hands to take a new hold, he observes the precaution of spitting on only one at a time.

Our Perpendicular Rights

An article in The Republican yesterday morning described a decision by a French court, in which it was held that the rights of the individual extended upward only to the tops of the trees or the buildings owned by him. This is a reversal of the old English doctrine of usque ad coelum which was laid down at a time when no man expected to exercise aerial rights and when the courts could afford to be liberal. In those days, too, men were not erecting buildings to heaven. There was room enough in the sky, for there was no one to occupy any of it.

The introduction of aerial craft has raised the question anew. If the old doctrine should hold, there would be many obstructions in the paths of airships and aviators would have to resort to the rule of eminent domain to find courses for their flights. Therefore, we have the French decision that no man is entitled to the air above his holdings or more than part of it that he uses.

In some countries, however, a limit has been placed upon the part of it that he may use. For we have in many cities in this country building restrictions against the erection of structures above a certain height. These restrictions are not imposed to preserve a uniformity of the skyline, but for the preservation of the health and safety of citizens. Los Angeles has a limit beyond which buildings may not go in height.

There has been a good deal of talk in New York lately about limiting the height of buildings, the erection of buildings of the Singer and Woolworth type creating problems—not only in regard to fire and congestion in the streets, but producing an over-supply of office space that has a very depressing effect on rental figures—which have caused serious discussion. However, nothing has been done there about the matter.

The authorities of Berlin are not so much inclined to procrastinate. Rumors that somebody was planning to erect a "skyscraper" to the dizzy height of ten stories led to the immediate announcement that nothing of the kind would be permitted. The fire department declared that it could not cope with a blaze higher than five stories, and the water department doubted whether it could supply water for ordinary users on the top floors of a ten-story building.

LITTLE JAMES

(Concerning the Departure of Huerta and the Remate and Precipitating Causes of His Abdication)

"I see 'at Wherty has went at Last, just as President Wilson an' Willyum J. O'Brien sed 'at he'd haffo go Sometime, sooner or later," sez My Paw. "It was a pretty Safe Predickshun on their Part. They was a Hole lot of Fokes after Wherty to make him go. Besides Mister Wilson an' Mister O'Brien an' Mister Tupper an' Mister Hale an' Villain an' Cranky, there was th' Grim Reeper an' Ole Fother Time which sez to th' others, 'Boys, if you can't git this here Wherty to move, I'll Nale him wun of these days. We got to git him off th' Messican Throne somehow. I'll give you fellers a few Yers to do your Best, an' if you can't Budge him, you let me know."

"But Wherty held on an' his Friends kep' hintin' to him 'at it'd be a Hole lot better if he'd Jar himself Loose. Th' Pallas Fizzishun was indoozed to rite a Perscriphun fer him to Travel fer his health. Generle Blanket sez to him wun day, 'Mister Wherty, you're makin' a Grate Mistake. You ain't as Poplar among th' Messican people an' up in th' United States as you think you are. You don't reed th' Papers."

"Mister Wherty he sez: 'You can't depend onto everything you see in th' Papers. I ben feelin' of th' pulse of th' People an' every wunst in a while I git my Ear to th' Ground. They ain't nobody in Messico as Poplar as I am among th' Bar Tenders of th' Nashville Capital."

"But wun day Mister Wherty went to th' Caf Chapultepek an' sez to th' Bar Tender: 'I'll take another of them there Coniak Brandies.' The Bar Tender sez: 'I'm sorry, Mister Wherty, but you got 'em all drunk up an' we can't git no more in with th' Americans an' th' Constatyoonshlists watchin' all th' Ports. It's jist th' same here now as Probushun.' Mister Wherty went around to all th' Cafs, but everywhere they wasn't no more Coniak Brandy left. 'Where you been gettin' it from?' Mister Wherty ast wun Bar Tender. 'From France,' replize th' Bar Tender, 'th' only place where they make th' Genooine, Pure Quill."

"Mister Wherty hurried back to th' Pallas an' rote out his Resignashun, an' he sent a Tellygraft to th' Steamer agent at Porto Messico astin, 'What time does your first Steamer steem fer France?' If you got wun 'at's faster than th' Rest reserve a Few Berths on her for a plain, Privit Sitizen who's goin' Abrod with his Fambly fer a Indefinit stay."

"It's funny," sez Mister Wherty to himself after he'd sent th' Tellygraft, 'at I never thought of this afore to ast somebody where this Coniak Brandy comes from. Here I ben foolin' around waitin' fer it to be brought across th' Oshun, when I mite 'a been in France rite on th' Ground where they make it. It'd 'a been a good deal Cheeper fer me to Transport myself to th' Spem of Mannifachure to have it Transported here. But I ben so mixt up with th' Affaires of State 'at I ain't been able to Exercise no bizness Judgment. We mite of had Peese in Messico months ago if I'd 'a only knode more about th' Industries of France."

LITTLE JAMES.

CANCER SPECIALISTS QUIT USE OF RADIUM

BERLIN, July 16.—Professors Bygnn and Bier, two leading Berlin specialists, have abandoned the radium treatment of cancer and reverted to the Roentgen rays. They had observed that many patients dismissed as cured after radium treatment returned with other cancerous growths.

A SURE REVENGE

Wife—Do you like this pudding, dear? Mps. McBryde gave me the recipe for it.
Hub—No, but I guess you can get square with her by giving her your recipe for mince pies—Chf.

THEY'D RATHER TANGO THAN SWIM



Tangoing at Narragansett Pier.

Although the season has been rather backward and cold at Narragansett Pier, the famous Rhode Island summer resort, the young people there are having the time of their lives, for it is not too cold to dance. Daily gatherings are seen enjoying the light fantastic. The photo shows Miss Brock dancing with Mr. A. McCord.

GIRLS WERE SOLDIERS' SHIELDS

(One of the picturesque incidents in which Austrian army history is rich, says Miss Dorothy Gerard in Cornhill Magazine, occurred during the evacuation of Milan in 1859. Even before the Austrian troops had drawn off, the inhabitants had begun to deck their houses with Italian and French colors, in impatient expectation of the allied troops.)

All at once the sound of a drum was heard and there appeared—neither Frenchmen nor Italians, but a small detachment of Croatian soldiers, which had been forgotten on an exposed post; at their head, with a drawn sword, a military doctor who, in default of other officers, had taken the command. Mockery and abuse showered down upon their heads without greatly disturbing the Croats, for the words were unintelligible to them.

But presently much plainer insults began to fly about—namely, stones and flower pots—and it was all the doctor could do to keep his men within bounds. Step by step they advanced through the raging multitude. Soon the mouths of firearms began to appear at windows. The moment seemed near when the Austrians would have to choose between surrendering their arms and fighting their way forward.

At this critical juncture, the door of a school-house opened and a troop of little girls ran out in laughter and high spirits. This gave the doctor an idea. Turning to his men, he called out a few words in Croatian and the next moment almost every soldier had a child on his arm. Alarmed at first, the girls were quickly soothed, and having made friends with their black-bearded bearers, ended by quite enjoying the joke.

The cry of terror which at sight of the capture of the children arose from all throats was likewise quickly changed into exclamations of relief and to more than one good humored laugh at the ingenuity of the commander. No more stones flew, of course, and, accompanied by a highly diverted public, the Austrians traversed the town in safety. Free of the walls, each soldier, with a farewell kiss, put down his laughing burden, whereupon the little troop pursued its way unmolested.

ESSENCE OF ORANGE FLOWERS IN TUNIS

The production of essence of orange flowers and orange flower water in Tunis is confined to the region of Nabeul, where 200,000 pounds of orange flowers are distilled each year, the distillation yielding 300 pounds of essence of neroli, valued at \$26 to \$30 per pound, and 74,000 to 85,000 quarts of orange flower water. This production, which is increasing, finds a market, apart from the local demand, in France, where two principal Tunisian producers are concerned, at Saint-Etienne and at Grasse respectively, with the manufacture and trade in Eau de Cologne and other perfumes, and in other countries. It is difficult to state the exports exactly, as the Tunisian trade returns do not distinguish between products of the distillation of orange flowers and other products of the same order. The exports under the heading "volatile oils or essences of all sorts" in 1912 were 17,600 pounds to France and 33,000 pounds to other countries, especially Italy and England.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal.

NOTHING COULDN'T

Reggie—Can nothing induce you to change your mind and marry?
Miss Keen—Evidently not, Reggie; haven't you tried and failed?—Boston Transcript.

MEDIATION

Hands up, or I'll shoot!
Quick-Witted Burglar—Fifty dollars fer de gun!
Cohen—Sold!—Gargoyles.

You Can

Pay a bill without the trouble of making change. Always have a receipt for each and every transaction.

Carry on large or small transactions without the exchange of any cash.

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SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC

The report of the Suez Canal company for 1913 states that ten years ago vessels recording more than 4000 tons were not 22 per cent. of the total passing through the canal; last year they were over 44 per cent. Ships of over 6000 tons ten years ago were but 1 per cent. of the total; last year they were 5 per cent. In 1912 the average time was cut down by thirty-five minutes to sixteen hours nineteen minutes, which was maintained last year. Last year 5085 ships used the canal. The year 1913, while the total trade done was less than in 1912, showed a marked gain in the tonnage of loaded merchant ships. The quantity of merchandise carried was 25,775,000 tons, a record figure. The heavy business was bound east and south. It included coke from Great Britain, sugar from Adriatic ports, petrol from Russia and the United States, and phosphates from Algeria and Tunisia. A special feature was the size of the consignments to India and farther eastern ports of worked metals, machinery and railway material. Burma, Siam, Indo-China and East Africa are increasing their trade with Europe. China and Japan are steadily and largely expanding their business, while India has from the first been a main supplier of traffic. The region directly tributary to the canal is also developing new industries.—Bradstreet's.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The cotton crop of 1913 was next to the largest ever raised, according to the census bureau, which places the quantity ginned at 13,982,811 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, or 14,156,486 bales of 500 pounds. This was a decrease of 1,536,215 bales, or 9.8 per cent. from the crop of 1911, which was the largest ever gathered or ginned. The amount coming into sight, or commercial crop, so far reported by trade authorities, is 14,233,106 bales, with a prospect that it will aggregate 14,600,000 bales by the end of August. The amount of cotton seed produced, in tons, in 1913 was 6,305,000, with an estimated value of \$156,600,000. Of this quantity, 4,767,802 tons were crushed. The corresponding amounts for 1912 were 6,104,000 tons produced and 4,579,508 tons crushed, and for 1911, 6,997,000 tons produced and 4,921,073 tons crushed. The world's production of cotton in 1913, exclusive of linters, measured by the factory supply—that is, the quantity entering commercial channels—was 22,225,000 bales of 500 pounds net. This compares with 20,976,000 bales in 1912, 21,269,000 bales in 1911, and 16,241,000 bales in 1909. Of the total world production of commercial cotton in 1913 the United States contributed 60.3 per cent., India 17.1 per cent., Egypt 6.6 per cent., China 5.4 per cent. and Russia 4.5 per cent.—Bradstreet's.

Reading Trade Journals

Every man who wishes to excel in his business or avocation should take—and read and digest—the papers and magazines devoted to his particular business, trade or profession. In no other way can he keep up his enthusiasm, and gain inspiration, and the benefit of the experience of others in the same line of endeavor. Banks are very partial to men who know.

The Phoenix National Bank